CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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For Deeper Friendship and Closer Solidarity

—Delegation of CPR National People's Congress Arrives in Pyongyang—

A delegation of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang on Apr. 23 by special train on a friendship visit to Korea at the invitation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The delegation is led by Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the CPR National People's Congress and Mayor of Peking.

Next day, the Chinese delegation was received by Premier Kim Il Sung. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

The same day, a Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the visiting Chinese delegation was also held at the Youth Open-air Theatre in the city.

On April 25, Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, arranged a banquet at the Okryoo Hall in Pyongyang for the delegation.

President Choi Yong Kun's Speech at Banquet for Chinese Delegation

President Choi Yong Kun made a speech at the banquet, the main points of which are as follows:

In his speech, President Choi Yong Kun said that the Korean people warmly welcome the honoured Chinese guests, their close friends, with the joy of meeting close friends, with the joy of meeting their real brothers.

We regard, he continued, it a pleasure to meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious anti-Japanese partisan detachment with you, the friendship mission of the great Chinese people. The President went on:

The Korean and Chinese peoples waged a heroic armed struggle for a long time hand in hand with each other against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The anti-Japanese partisan detachment of Korea, organised and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged a bloody resistance for 15 years enjoying the sincere love and support of Chinese people.

The blood was not shed in vain by the Korean and Chinese Communists in the fierce fight against the common enemy.

Under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, we fought against the enemy, sharing life and death, sweets and bitters, and won great victory.

The proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries have become invincible in the flames of the arduous struggle.

The Chinese brothers aided us with blood in the most difficult period of the Korean War against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, and again gave huge material and technical assistance to help our people in the hard struggle for the post-war rehabilitation and socialist construction.

The peoples of our two countries who are firmly united by the commonness of ideology and aims, through the arduous experiences, have become real brothers and comrades-in-arms who will forever share the destiny in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

In the big community of the socialist camp our people immensely value the friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people and are bending every effort to strengthen and develop them.

The Korean people will march ahead valiantly toward a lasting peace and the ultimate triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in firmer unity with the Chinese people and the peoples of all the other fraternal socialist countries.

Speech of Peng Chen, Chief of Chinese Delegation

Peng Chen, chief of the Chinese delegation, said in his speech that the great success won by the Korean people in socialist construction is a victory of the Chullima movement, a victory of the Chungsan Ri spirit and a victory of the correct line of the Korean Workers' Party which applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea.

He continued:

Reliably standing on guard at the eastern outpost of the socialist camp today, you are waging a frontal fight against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war. Your valorous struggle is not only safeguarding the revolutionary gains of the Korean people but also defending peace in the Far East and the world and inspiring the fighting sprit of the oppressed people of the world against imperialism.

The Korean people are a valorous, staunch, industrious and sagacious, great people. The Korean Workers' Party is a party that holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and is faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism. The Korean Workers' Party has inherited and is carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and is waging a pitched battle in close link with the people.

Such a people, such a party and such a revolutionary spirit are a reliable guarantee for constantly winning great victory in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of Korea, a reliable guarantee for the Korean people to make continued, signal contribution to the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind.

Then, Peng Chen condemned the U.S. imperialists who are pursuing the policy of aggression and war in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should and must pull out of South Korea, he stressed.

Like in the past and at present, the Chinese people will, in the future, too, stand by the side of the Korean people forever and resolutely support your sacred cause and just struggle for realising the unification of the country.

The great friendship sealed between our two people with blood on the basis of Marxism-Leninism will shine forever.

The Chinese Government consistently supports the proposal of the Soviet Union for disarmament and supports the demand of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries for signing a German Peace Treaty and solving the West Berlin issue. It also supports the struggle of the Vietnamese people and Laotian people against the U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention and backs the struggle of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries for achieving and defending national independence.

In conclusion, Peng Chen declared that the Chinese people, forever together with the fraternal Korean people and the peoples of the other socialist countries, will strive to maintain and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movements and strive for the lofty work for defending world peace and promoting the progress of mankind.

30th Anniv. of Founding of Anti-Japanese Partisan Unit Marked Throughout N. Korea

PYONGYANG, April 25 (KCNA)–A mass rally was held in Pyongyang on April 25 in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese partisan unit, with the participation of hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang citizens.

On the platform were seen Premier Kim Il Sung, organzer of the partisan unit, other leaders of Party and Government organs and social organizations; scientists, men of culture, arts and the press; and participants in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle. Invited to the rally were the Chinese National People's Congress Delegation now visiting Korea, foreign diplomats and other foreigners in Pyongyang.

Choi Yong Kun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, addressing the rally, referred to the historic significance of the anti-Japanese Partisan struggle in the development of the Korean revolution, and called upon the Korean people to hold higher, on the occasion of the significant anniversary, the banner of revolution.

He also called upon them to fight more staunchly to accomplish peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Also in local districts soirees, lecture meetings, exhibitions and other commemorative events were held.

Editorial

U.S. Imperialism, Discontinue Playing With Fire in Korea!

(I)

While resuming nuclear tests in the atmosphere in the Christmas Island since April 25 amidst the fiery indignation and denunciation of the world's millions, the U.S. imperialists, frightened by the rapidly growing anti-American struggles sweeping the whole of Asia, are desperately bringing their aggressive troops and war supplies into South Korea and other areas of Asia, earmarking a total of 831 million dollars for next fiscal year's "military aid" to the Far East, nearly three times that envisaged for the current fiscal year and accounting for 48 per cent of the total U.S. "military aid." They are incessantly conducting provocative military exercises, while dispatching the warlike U.S. generals and Wall Street servants one after another to hatch more undisguised intrigues for aggression and war provocation.

Why are the U.S. imperialists running amuck to such an extent? This is because the U.S. imperialists are undergoing a helpless crisis in all fields–economic, military and political–internally and externally.

Internally, U.S. economy is facing a new crisis even before recovering from the consequences of the fourth crisis following the Second World War, and Kennedy's policy designed to shift the consequences of frantic arms expansion and economic stagnation upon the working people is meeting the resolute resistance of the American people.

Externally, the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war is being frustrated by the might of the powerful socialist camp and the staunch struggle of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist forces and the forces of democracy and peace, and their ruling system is disintegrating everywhere in the world.

(II)

Developments in South Korea are a miniature of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive machinations against Asia.

While establishing military establishment there in a big way and ceaselessly staging provocative military exercises, the U.S. imperialists are introducing into South Korea large quantities of combat material and equipment and specially trained "battle groups" by all sorts of fraudulent means, in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. imperialists are actively pushing ahead with the reinforcement of the puppet army, driving the Pak Chung Hi clique out to the bestial suppression of the people and are sending murderous generals to South Korea to directly oversee the implementation of all these measures.

For example, on his arrival in Seoul on April 9, U.S. Army Secretary Stahr stated that "I feel I can do my job much better if I have some personal picture of the people, facts, terrain and the forces over here." Then he had secret talks with the Pak Chung Hi clique, heard a "report" on the "battle trim" from the U.S. army in South Korea and went around U.S. and puppet army units and positions in the vicinity of the military demarcation line, fomenting an atmosphere of aggression.

Meanwhile, openly declaring that "Japan is a powerful leader of Asia," the U.S. imperialists are attempting to whip together in the Far East a new military bloc called "NEATO," by firstly concluding a military alliance between Seoul and Tokyo.

(III)

Economic dislocation, hunger and poverty–such are the result of the 17 year long domination of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea. More than 1,000 undertakings have been shut down after Pak Chung Hi's coup alone. Agricultural production has shrunk substantially, too. Today, South Korea has more than one million starving peasant families and 6 million urban unemployed and part time workers.

It is precisely against the disastrous foreign occupation, for their democratic rights, for peaceful unification of the country that the South Korean people have come out in the anti-American, national salvation struggle.

Their struggle against colonialist regime is greatly inspired by the remarkable successes achieved by their North Korean compatriots in the building of socialism.

For example, North Korea now produces almost eight times more industrial goods than prior to the August 15 Liberation. The undertakings of people's Korea produce in 45 days as much manufactured goods as all the country had turned out in a year during Japanese domination.

Under these circumstances, premonitions of the catastrophe awaiting the Seoul dictator are sure to come true. History teaches us that the last word always belongs to the people, and there can be no doubt that we, Korean people, will have our own decisive say.

The Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves. The U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea carrying their lethal weapons!

Drive U.S. Imperialism Out of S. Korea For Country's Unification!

——KWP Central Committee Issues May Day Appeal——

PYONGYANG, April 27(KCNA)–The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on April 27 made public an appeal to all the working people on the occasion of coming May Day.

In the appeal, the Central Committee extends hearty greetings to all the heroic working class and other working people who, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, are marching vigorously along the glorious road of Korean Revolution, devoting themselves to national prosperity and development, and to creating a happier life for all the Korean people.

Summarizing in detail the achievements scored in socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and calling upon all the working people to make their utmost to fulfill the six tasks without being elated with victory, the appeal states that the fulfillment of the six tasks set for this year will be a firm guarantee for successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan and a greater encouragement to the South Korean people in their struggle against the military fascist rule.

The appeal refers in detail to the tasks for all the working people, the People's Army and the frontier garrisons to scale the six heights and to promote the socialist construction. It also appeals to the entire youth to stand in the van of the struggle in all the domains of the national economy, stressing that they are young fighters and reserve corps of the Party who are the driving force of future Korea.

The appeal also calls upon the entire women to take an active part in socialist construction, keep their working site and home clean and to bring up children into excellent communist constructors.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party calls upon all the people of South Korea to rise up more energetically in the anti-American, national salvation struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the prime object of the struggle, from our land and realising peaceful unification of the country.

The appeal calls for forming on a nation-wide scale an anti-American united front for national salvation.

The appeal also calls for resolutely exposing and smashing the Japanese imperialists' reaggression of South Korea and the country-selling treacherous acts of the Pak Chung Hi military blackguards under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, exposing and shattering the so-called "South Korea-Japan Talks" and curbing the aggressive machinations of the Japanese monopolies.

It urges the South Korean people to sweep away the Pak Chung Hi clique, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism and vicious traitors.

The appeal calls upon the South Korean workers to stand in the van of the struggle against all sorts of oppression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and for the self-dependent peaceful unification of the country and the democratization of society.

It appeals to the South Korean peasants to fight for liquidating evil results of "Agrarian Reform" and all the feudal tenant system and enforcing a democratic land reform through confiscation and distribution without compensation.

Referring to the international situation, the appeal says:

It is of utmost importance to strengthen unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and the international communist and working class movement against the allied aggressive forces of the imperialists.

Unity is the most powerful force and weapon for the working class. All the Korean people should further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the other countries of the socialist camp, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The appeal extends fervent May Day greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Rumanian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Albanian People's Republic, the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The appeal also sends warm greetings and encouragement to the Cuban people who are struggling heroically to defend the independence, freedom and revolution of their motherland.

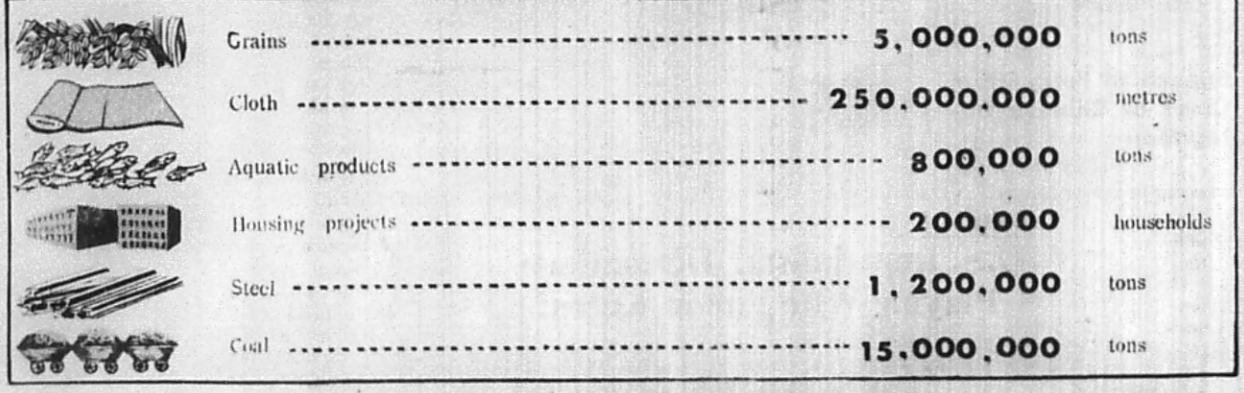
It also expresses ardent support and encouragement to the working class and working people of all countries who are struggling against the oppression and exploitation of the capital and for peace, and to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting for national independence and social progress. The appeal stresses in conclusion:

Now the Korean people are shouldering the heavy revolutionary duty to further strengthen the revolutionary base of the northern part of the Republic, accelerate socialist construction, drive out the U.S. imperialists and accomplish the national cause of the unification of the fatherland at an early date.

The struggle of the Korean people to realise the national aspiration for the unification of the country and build socialism will certainly be crowned with brilliant victory, as our people are led to victory by the Korean Workers' Party, an all-conquering, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party.

All the Party members and working people, unite closely around the Central Committee of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and march courageously towards the final victory of our revolution and the bright future of Socialism-Communism, holding ever higher the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism!

Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962



The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have set the following target figures for 1962 as the six impotant heights to be conquered.

grains	**5,000,000 tons**
cloth	**250,000,000 metres**
aquatic products	**800,000 tons**
housing projects	**200,000 households**
steel	**1,200,000 tons**
coal	**15,000,000 tons**

In deciding on these target figures, the Party and the Government presented the task of solving smoothly the questions of food, clothing and shelter by successfully carrying out the plan for 1962 in all sections of the national economy.

These six heights or these important target figures envisaged in this year's plan, show us clearly how deeply the KWP cares for the people's living and how seriously it is tackling the questions of improving remarkably the people's living.

If the Korean people successfully achieve the target of 5,000,000 tons in grain production, they will be provided not only with main foodstuff but also with sufficient vegetable oil and various other kinds of subsidiary food and be supplied with more grains as industrial raw materials and animal feed.

By scaling the height of 250 million metres of cloths, they'll be supplied per head with over 25 metres of good quality cloths rich in variety.

And by occupying the heights of 800,000 tons of aquatic products and 200,000 units in housing construction, they'll be provided with more fish and modern houses.

The achievement of the target of 1,200,000 tons in steel production means that more machine equipment and steel materials will be provided to each section of the national economy, strengthening further technological equipment and facilities in agriculture, light industry and fishery.

Increased coal production, too, will meet smoothly demands for fuel and industrial power.

The Korean people are now struggling with revolutionary ardor for occupying these six heights.

By scaling the six heights designated by the Party, the most important question as a major link in the chain of this year's plan will be solved, and the way will be opened at the same time for the solution of all the questions related to it.

Further, this will be a guarantee for not only a rich and comfortable life for the working people but also for fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan which will bring about decisive victory in the socialist construction of the country.

This will encourage greatly the South Korean people, who are suffering more and more under the military-fascist rule of terror by U.S. imperialism and its puppets.

Our paper will publish serially "The Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962" one after another from the next issue as follows:

1. Grains
2. Cloth
3. Aquatic products
4. Housing projects
5. Steel
6. Coal

Metal Fixture, Asbestos-Cement Pipe Factories Set up

HAMHEUNG, April 20(KCNA)–The modernly-equipped Hamheung Metal Fixture Factory and Hamheung Asbestos-Cement Pipe Factory were set in motion today. It was early in 1960 that work started on the construction of the metal fixture factory with a total floor space of 9,250 square meters. The project has been completed far ahead of schedule.

Marshal Kim Il Sung Presents Gifts to German Technicians

PYONGYANG, April 20(KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung sent gifts to the German technicians who rendered technical assistance in the construction of the Metal Fixture Factory and the Asbestos-Cement Pipe Factory.

The Hamheung Asbestos-Cement Pipe Factory with a floor space of 18,000 or more square meters of asbestos-cement pipes.

A commissioning ceremony for the two new factories was held today. Attending the ceremony were Vice-Premier Nam Il, Minister of Construction Kim Byung Sik, and other Party and Government leaders.

Also present were Kurt Schneidewind, Ambassador, and staff members of the German Embassy in Pyongyang.

The Vice-Premier expressed deep gratitude to the German Socialist Unity Party, the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the German people for rendering fraternal aid to the socialist construction of our country and thanked the German technicians who directly helped in construction of the factories.

More South Korean Reporters Persecuted

SEOUL, Apr. 23 (Hapdong Tongshin)–The Pak Chung Hi clique brought to court martial on April 23 Choi Byung Wook, chief editor of the South Korean paper "Hankook Ilbo."

The military fascist clique also put Li Mok Woo, chief of the social affairs section, and Chung Bum Tai, reporter of the same newspaper to the Kyonggi district "higher military court," reports another South Korean news agency Dongwha Tongshin.

These reporters were arrested by the fascist clique on April 16 for the mere reason that they reported about the social chaos of South Korea and dirty scuffle between Yankee soldiers and South Korean puppet armymen.

The facist clique charged the reporters with the "violation of anti-communist law," "violation of the special law on the punishment of special crimes," "libel through the press" and so on.

KJU Denounces Pak's Press Gag

In connection with the fact that Pak Chung Hi clique recently arrested and detained and are hatching a criminal plot to punish the chief editor, chief of the sociol affairs section and a reporter of the South Korean paper "Hankook Ilbo" by putting them to the "higher military court," the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, on April 23, issued a statement, calling upon the men of the press and public figures in South Korea to courageously fight for the freedom of speech and the press and democratic rights in resolute opposition to the fascist suppression of the press by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi clique and to struggle for the immediate and unconditional release of all the illegally arrested and detained journalists and men of the press.

It also appealed to all the honest-minded pressmen and public figures of the world to raise higher their voices of justice in opposition to the unheard-of the press gag and the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique in South Korea.

The statement went on to say:

Some time ago, the Pak Chung Hi hordes detained three reporters of "Tong-a Ilbo" because they reported about the starvation to death of an old man and imprisoned a reporter of "Kyunghyang Shinmoon" for the mere reason that he reported about the demand for a wage hike of workers mobilized in an irrigation project.

Laying bare the aim of the press gag by the Pak Chung Hi regime, the statement pointed out that it is designed to cover up all their towering treacherous crimes and the ever mounting anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people and the further aggravating social evils.

The statement said: Men of the press in South Korea must thoroughly lay bare the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the sordid treacherous policy of the Pak Chung Hi clique, not yielding to any suppression and sharpening their pens of justice, and wage an active fight to defend truth with the conscience of the pressmen.

Seoul Univ. Students Hold Rally Against Pak Clique

SEOUL, Apr. 19–More than 1,200 Seoul University students on April 19 were gathering to hold a planned rally on the university campus, to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of the Popular Uprising in Seoul on April 19, 1960, defying the military regime's strict ban on any meetings.

Breaking through a special police cordon placed by the military authorities, some 50 students succeeded in carrying out the rally as scheduled.

In a declaration adopted by the rally, the participants charged sharply military fascists with their traitorous policy, saying that they had plunged South Korea into a more dire situation than Syngman Rhee.

The rally elected representatives consisting of five men from each department of the university.

After the rally, the representatives staged a "quiet" demonstration in front of the President's official residence.

Japanese Monopolies' Onslaught Upon South Korea

SEOUL, Mar. 28–The "Fuji Communication Apparatus Company," an electric appliance communication monopoly of Japan, concluded with the "Hankook Communication Company" of South Korea a "contract on rendering technical assistance" to the communication engineering of South Korea, according to a report of South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin.

The report says that dials and other accessories have already been exported to South Korea under this contract.

Earlier, in February, the "Fuji Communication Apparatus Company" made a contract to sell to South Korea long-distance telephone equipment worth 300 million Japanese yen.

The Japanese monopolies are making their way through technique not only into communications but into mining, agriculture, fishery and all other domains of the South Korean economy.

Big automobile and electric monopolies including the "Nissan Motors" and "Hitachi Manufactory" are infiltrating into South Korea under the high-sounding slogan of "technical assistance." The Japanese concerns embraced in the "Japan-South Korea Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Technical Association" made an inspection of the South Korean rural areas under the pretext of "promoting technical interchange."

This is a link in the chain of the intrigues brewed by the Japanese monopolies to find their way into South Korea under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and in collusion with the Pak Chung Hi clique. This shows how persistently they are trying to sell their "second-rate technique."

Further, South Korean paper Pusan Ilbo reported that lately the number of Japanese vessels visiting South Korean ports is rapidly increasing including the Japanese heavy cargo boat Oshima Maru which came into the Pusan port on February 10.

It is recalled that the Japanese Kansai Shipping Company opened a regular line linking Osaka-Kobe area of Japan with Pusan and Inchon of South Korea already in August, 1960, and from December of the same year regular lines for cargo and passengers were inaugurated linking Shimonoseki and Hakata of Japan with Pusan.

The Japanese Fuji Shipping Company also opened a regular line linking Yokohama with Pusan and Inchon.

All this shows that the Japanese shipping monopolies are making an onslaught upon the South Korean shipping industry with the active backing of the reactionary Ikeda group of Japan and the encouragement of the South Korean puppet clique.

With their poor shipping lines usurped by Japanese concerns, the South Korean ship owners are in a perilous situation. Indignant at the treacherous policy of the Pak Chung Hi clique, they are crying for measures protecting the declining South Korean shipping industry, South Korean papers reported.

GAKRJ Attacks Japanese Gov. "Investigation Group" to S. Korea

Yun Sang Chul, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, on April 25 strongly denounced the Japanese government for having recently dispatched the third "Economic Investigation Group" to South Korea.

He stated that the "Economic Investigation Group" was sent there to promote the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and to facilitate the Japanese monopoly capital's re-invasion of South Korea.

As is well known, he continued, the "South Korea-Japan Talks", directed by U.S. imperialism, are aimed at blocking peaceful unification of Korea and spawning up a "NEATO" military alliance. He also said that there was no ground whatsoever on which the Japanese government should negotiate with the Pak Chung Hi military "regime," adding: We demand complete and immediate discontinuation of the "South Korea-Japan Talks." We also demand strongly the Japanese government suspend at once dispatch of "missions" and "investigation" groups to South Korea and give up its plans to re-invade South Korea.

Vice-Chairman Paik Speaks at Pyongyang Citizens' Rally

–On Occasion of 2nd Anniversary of April Uprising–

PYONGYANG, Apr. 19 (KCNA)–A mass rally, where a great number of the Pyongyang citizens participated, was held on April 18 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising in Seoul, when the hated Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown.

At the rally, Paik Nam Woon, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, made a report, the major points of which follow:

Trampling underfoot the revolutionary demands of the South Korean people who rose up in 1960 against Syngman Rhee's dictatorship for a new government and a new life, the Pak Chung Hi military fascist group are making all their efforts to keep South Korea exposed to merciless colonial exploitation by U.S. imperialism.

Further, leaving South Korea wide open to penetration by the Japanese monopoly capital, age-old enemy of the Korean people, they are plotting to place the country under the double colonial subjugation by U.S. and Japanese ruling circles, without pondering ever for a moment on the present tragedy of the divided fatherland.

The principal reason why, even after the uprising, the living conditions of the South Korean people remain unchanged and are not improved, even slightly, should be sought in the failure of the powerful surge of popular wrath and protest to develop into an uncompromising struggle of the vast majority of working people and peasants against imperialism and feudalism.

The struggle for freedom and democracy in South Korea must by all means be one against imperialism, a struggle aimed at sweeping the U.S. imperialist aggressors off the face of the country, since South Korea today is under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

Farmers who comprise an overwhelmingly larger portion of the population of the country must strengthen their unity with the working class, so that they may come and act under the leadership of the working class as the vanguard force.

The fighters of the April popular struggle failed to lead the uprising to complete victory, failed in preventing the military fascist elements from coming to power after that. They did not succeed in repulsing effectively the enemy's attack on their struggle for democratic rights. This is explained by the fact that, in the South Korea of that time, there was not yet formed a core of the revolutionary leading force and that the working class, farmers and other masses, including soldiers, were not yet awakened enough.

Learning lessons from their bitter experience, however, the South Korean people are fighting more vigorously, holding high the banner of struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation.

World Opinion Expresses Solidarity With S. Koreans

Letters and telegrams were sent by the Secretariat of the International Students' League and other organizations of youth and students of the world.

In its letter addressed to Korean students, the Secretariat said that the worsening of the situation in South Korea is a menace not only to the Korean people but to the peace of the whole world.

The telegram from the **Federation of Chinese Students' Association** said; "All the conspiracies to obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea and to maintain their colonial rule with the aid of the Japanese imperialists, will be destroyed in the flames of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of all the Korean people.

Further, the **Central Committee of the Vietnam Working Youth League** and the **Students' Federation of the University of Puerto Rico for Independence** expressed solidarity with Korean students.

Tass commentator V. Kharkov writes:

The uprising of April, 1960, in South Korea struck a serious blow at the entire American policy in Korea, a policy aimed principally at keeping South Korea as a colonial appendage of the United States.

South Korea presents a gloomy picture of a political and economic crisis. Even the most truncated democratic freedoms have been abolished by the military junta. The country is in the grip of brutal terror, thousands of patriots are languishing in dungeons. Trade is paralysed. The few existing enterprises are coming to standstill. The number of unemployed and semi-employed exceeds 5 million. The population of South Korea now faces a new danger.

Besides American monopolies, Japanese capitalists, who with the United States assistance are penetrating ever deeper into South Korean economy, also want to plunder it.

South Korea is an area of forced military preparation.

In violation of the Armistice Agreement the United States is continuing to send new task forces and armaments to South Korea.

More than 600 thousand South Koreans have been drafted into the Army. About 70 per cent of the South Korean budget goes to finance the military preparations.

The people of the South Korea are intensifying their struggle against American occupation, for national independence and the reunfication of the country.

Soviet people express their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of South Korea and wish them success.

A commentator of **Radio Ulan Bator** said that the victory won by the South Korean people in April uprising have been usurped by the Pak Chung Hi military fascist clique, the new puppet of the U.S. imperialists.

The commentator stressed that to do away with the miserable situation in which the South Korean people were plunged, the unification of Korea must be realised.

Korean Revolution Museum

—Valuable Exhibits Showing National Liberation Struggle on Display— (4)

(Continued)

In the fifth show-room, visitors can see materials on political activities of anti-Japanese partisans at home and on the labor movement which grew rapidly under the impact of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

Photographs of hide-outs in the Moosan Karaji Range and the Hakpo Sukse Valley: organs, leaflets and other publications issued by organizations of revolutionary workers, peasants, youths and students; and secret documents of the Japanese police on workers' and farmers' movements. These documents bear out the rapid growth of working people's anti-Japanese struggle under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Oil painting; "Flames in Bochunbo"

The next room holds more valuable historic materials. Of special importance among them are documents on the Nan-hu-tou Conference, which was of historic significance to the development of the Korean revolution. The Conference, faithfully upholding the policy line—put forth by the Communist International before the communists the world over—of forming an anti-fascist people's front, focussed its discussion on the question of developing further the Korean people's revolutionary struggle on a broad basis and of founding a communist party in Korea.

The Conference approved Marshal Kim Il Sung's proposal to form and expand an anti-Japanese national united front, to step up preparations for founding of a communist party in Korea and to relocate the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the northern frontier in order to fight more effectively against Japanese imperialism.

This decision at the Nan-hu-tou Conference was a turning point in the struggle to expand the anti-Japanese national united front and to found a communist party, and brought the Korean revolution to a new stage. The decision was further developed at the Dung-kang Conference held in May of 1939 in U-sung sien.

Documents on the Dung-kang Conference help visitors understand deeply its tremendous historic significance.

The participants in the Conference discussed a series of measures to develop the Nan-hu-tou decision and proclaimed the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association, with Marshal Kim Il Sung as president, and issued the 10-point Programme of the Association.

This programme, a product of creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific condition of our country, put forth a correct revolutionary policy line, greatly encouraging the Korean people who were undergoing sufferings and misfortunes under the ruthless rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The programme also illumined a new road for the Korean people to take, and carried firm conviction of victory to them. This is precisely the reason why the Korean people saw in this programme a bright future for their country. They rose up in the fight against Japanese imperialism, regarding the programme as a beacon.

Shortly after its inauguration, the Association developed rapidly into a powerful popular orgnization embracing hundreds of thousands of members.

Samples of "Samil Wolgan," organ of the Fatherland Restoration Association, and other materials on its founding clearly demonstrate how the organization rooted itself deeply in the people.

Around that time, Marshal Kim Il Sung dispatched able communists as political workers to many districts to expand the organization of the Association in the homeland and the Chang-pai district and to make further preparations for founding a communist party.

Also on display are materials illustrating the revolutionary activities in the homeland, of the Korean National Liberation League, which was led by Pak Keum Chul and Pak Dal, under the directions of Marshal Kim Il Sung. In the next room are seen documents on the construction of the Chang-pai partisan base.

After the Nan-hu-tou and Dung-kang Conferences, anti-Japanese partisans set to construct the Chang-pai partisan base, in response to the call from Marshal Kim Il Sung for carrying on revolutionary activities more extensively and intensively in the fatherland.

In 1936, the Chang-pai partisan base was set up in a big forest around Mt. Paikdu.

The base differed from the former partisan bases in that it was a stronghold from which large-scale mobile operations could be conducted. This stronghold helped expand the movement of the Fatherland Restoration Association at home and abroad and make organizational and ideological preparations for founding a communist party.

Then, visitors come before the picture of Marshal Kim Il Sung making a speech to the people of Bochunbo village.

The victory in Bochunbo aroused in the people's minds hopes for a bright future for the fatherland over which the dark clouds of barbarous Japanese imperialist rule hang low.

The victorious fighting in Bochunbo restored national pride to the Korean people, who, convinced of the liberation of the fatherland, intensified their fighting against the enemy. Revolutionary movements were launched on a nation-wide scale.

Also on display are documents on the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Officers' and Soldiers' Congress, August, 1937 and the Nan-pei-zu Conference, November, 1938, which are both significant to the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; and documents on major battles fought afterwards.

In the middle of the room visitors on a carpet read the following words, in golden relief, of Marshal Kim Il Sung:

"Korean communists, though inferior to powerful Japanese imperialism in terms of number and equipment, fought the enemy at all costs as a new force representing justice and people's desire, basing themselves on the support of the masses and solidarity with the world revolutionary forces. They could do so because they were firmly convinced that the old and corrupt Japanese imperialism could not escape its final downfall."

(To be continued)

Brilliant Tradition of Fatherland Restoration Association

On May 5 of 1936, for the first time in Korean history, an anti-Japanese united front was formed: the Fatherland Restoration Association.

We are going to greet the 26th anniversary of its formation on May 5.

In the latter half of the 1930's, the national-liberation movement of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism entered a period of great upswing, and, as a result, the anti-Japanese armed struggle was strengthened more than ever before with every passing day, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, and the activities of the anti-Japanese united front developed on a nationwide scale.

From the start of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialist rule, carried out by the Korean communists, with Marshal Kim Il Sung as their leader, it was the policy line consistently upheld by them that all the patriotic forces of the Korean people in every walk of life should be united against Japanese colonial rule. The Korean communists were always faithful to this line, concentrating all their efforts on uniting patriotic forces successfully.

The Korean communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung did everything they could, to form an anti-Japanese national united front as one of the links in the anti-fascist people's united front, the formation of which was, in those days, the most urgent international question in face of the threat of daily growing fascism.

Marshal Kim Il Sung was elected chairman of the Fatherland Restoration Association. Then, the association adopted a ten-point program.

Stipulated in the program was what were matters of first and foremost importance for revolution, the questions of sovereignty and of a people's regime to be established, after the victory of revolution, on the basis of a united front by all the anti-Japanese forces, with the working class as the core.

Further, the program provided that social and economic reforms, including land reform, should be enforced for the successful fulfillment of revolutionary tasks, for the successful achievement of the Korean revolution against imperialism and feudalism.

The Fatherland Restoration Association not only played a great role in drawing Korean people into the revolutionary ranks against Japanese imperialism,—it contributed also toward preparing them, ideologically and organizationally, for founding a Marxist-Leninist party, continuously paying deep attention to educating as many Koreans as possible as steady communists.

The movement of the Fatherland Restoration Association was a precious experience and a brilliant tradition to which we turned for lessons whenever the question of forming a united front was raised in the course of the Korean revolution.

With this experience and tradition, we have been able to carry out, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the revolutionary tasks in the northern half of Korea in so short a period of time, and to achieve the Korean democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism.

Further, this experience helped us greatly to defend successfully the national independence and freedom against the armed aggression against our country by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Syngman Rheeites, during the Korean War and to safeguard the revolutionary gains obtained in the northern part of our territory.

As is demonstrated by the activities of the united front for restoring our fatherland, and by the struggle of the Korean people after their liberation, the unity of the Korean people, who are living under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, is unbreakable.

There is no doubt that the great cause of Korean revolution will be realized in not so distant a future.

Lenin's 92nd Birth Anniversary Commemorated

PYONGYANG, April 20 (KCNA)-A film show commemorating the 92nd birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin was held in the evening of April 20 at the House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Present on the occasion were Pak Yong Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; Kang Koo Yung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Shin Ko Sung, Vice-Chairman of the National Peace Committee; Shim Yung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Cinema Workers' Union; men of science, culture and arts as well as numbers of working people in the city.

Also present there were N.E. Torbenkov, Councilor, and staff members, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The Soviet documentary "The place where Lenin lived" and the Soviet feature film "Story about Lenin" were screened.

A photo exhibition was also opened at the House of Culture showing Lenin's revolutionary activity and life, and the enormous successes the Soviet people were scoring in communist construction along the road indicated by Lenin.

Meanwhile, lecture meetings, film shows and photo exhibitions were also held in provincial capitals in commemoration of the Lenin's birth anniversary.

The Bochunbo Police Station occupied by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

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